

~~SECRET~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OCI NO. 2882/55  
COPY NO. 35

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICE OF CURRENT INTELLIGENCE  
23 April 1955

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director (Intelligence)  
SUBJECT : Afro-Asian Conference Developments

ed/ed

With the end of the conference approaching, Chou En-lai delivered a 45-minute speech to the political committee which was obviously designed to underline Peiping's "reasonableness" and its desire to "save" the meeting from being disrupted. According to one source, it was a "most impressive performance."

The most important part of Chou's speech was an assurance that Communist China does not want to go to war over Formosa. He also indicated that Peiping is prepared to negotiate with the US in the interest of relaxing tensions in Asia, particularly in the Formosa area. He gave no details, however, except to say that Peiping would be "grateful" to any of those present who could "help reduce tensions." While other factors are undoubtedly involved, it is possible that Chou has been genuinely surprised at the strong and widespread anti-Communist sentiment that has been manifest from the very beginning of the conference and this may have been the immediate motivation of his statement.

Chou also proposed a declaration advocating the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. The declaration called for an "immediate armaments truce among all nations, and first of all an agreement among the six powers on the reduction of armed forces and armaments" and that atomic energy be used only for peaceful purposes. Chou also came out in favor of the cessation of all tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

With regard to the "five principles" Chou retained a flexible attitude, saying that he was prepared "to add or subtract from them." He then proposed a seven point "peace declaration." These seven points are:

1. Respect for borders of neighbors.
2. Abstention from aggression and military threats.
3. Non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.
4. Recognition of the equality of races.
5. Recognition of all nations.
6. Respect for the rights of peoples to choose their own way of life and their political and economic systems.
7. Abstention from damage to each other and peaceful settlement of international disputes.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Document No.	<del>18</del> 18
No Change In Class.	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Declassified	
Class. Changed To:	TS S (C)
Auth.: HR 302	
Date: 15 Sept 78	By: <input type="checkbox"/>

25X1

~~SECRET~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Chou had friendly words for Japan. He said that Peiping regarded the Hatoyama government to be "fully representative" of the Japanese people and that Communist China wanted the "fullest relations" with Japan.

Chou's remarks, however, were not completely devoid of anti-Western sentiment. Referring to the recent attacks on Communism, he stated that there are a number of international organizations--such as the US intelligence service--that had caused Communist China "to suffer." Chou also described the Manila Pact and similar defense organizations as threats to world peace.

Chou has also agreed to meet with representatives of the Colombo powers, Thailand and the Philippines to discuss the Formosa problem.

Iraq and Lebanon spoke in favor common defense pacts. Charles Malik referred to the atom bomb as the greatest deterrent to war and expressed doubt upon reports of the ill-effects of nuclear explosions. Malik also declared that "coexistence" is a Communist phrase, coined by Stalin in 1946.

Meanwhile, the subcommittees dealing with the problems of colonialism and world peace remain deadlocked in their efforts to write resolutions acceptable to all conferees. They are divided between the Communist-neutralist bloc and the anti-Communists.

The political committee has appointed two additional subcommittees. One, under Carlos Romulo, is to deal with disarmament and the other, headed by Prince Wan, will consider "some aspects of the United Nations."

The economic committee has unanimously adopted a report to be forwarded to the conference. Included in the report is a recommendation for the establishment of an international atomic energy agency on which Asia and Africa would be adequately represented. It also suggests that participants make loans to each other, but points out that Asian-African capabilities in this regard are extremely limited.

The cultural committee has also drafted its report which is said to include a provision calling for the free movement of news correspondents in all the countries represented at Bandung.

HUNTINGTON D. SHELDON  
Assistant Director,  
Current Intelligence

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~